

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY

Interesting Particulars—Arrest of Four of the Thieves—Recovery of Over \$250,000, Etc.

From the New York Post, last evening. Three men were arrested last night, at Norwalk, Conn., on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Adams Express Company—amounting, it is reported to half a million dollars—that took place on Saturday night last, on the cars, between this city and Connecticut.

The discovery of the facts which led to the arrests was made in this manner, according to information we have received. Yesterday morning a man named Tristram, living at Flax Hill, near Norwalk, came to the Norwalk Railroad Station, dragging a hand-sled, on which there was a heavy bundle. Tristram wished to go to New York with this bundle. The baggage-master proposed to check it for him, and to convey it with the other baggage; but the man declined and carried the bundle, which was wrapped with paper, into the car, and kept it with him during the journey.

He was suspected at Norwalk, but it appears the detectives knew him, and understanding that he had not been away from Norwalk, did not deem it expedient to procure his arrest, or did not have time to do so; and he was allowed to come to New York. Word was immediately sent to the express company on the arrival of the train here; but in the interval Tristram had gone, and he was ready to return home he had disposed of his bundle.

There was no evidence against him, but his arrest was decided on; and when he went out of the cars at Norwalk last evening he was taken into custody by the Connecticut local authorities, to whom intelligence of his movements had been forwarded.

Tristram was kept in Norwalk, while two constables, named Bartram and Finney, went to search his house at Flax Hill. In this house the constables were surprised to find two men, besides Tristram's family. The men were strangers, and gave no satisfactory account of themselves; so the constables arrested them and took them to Norwalk, where they were left under guard at the Norwalk Hotel.

Some facts in regard to these men soon came to light. Frank Bixbee, the keeper of an oyster saloon in Norwalk, identified them as two persons who had come into his place at about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. Both were very hungry and ate oysters very voraciously. They did not, however, come together. One of them having eaten his oysters went away, and was gone about ten minutes when the other appeared. News of the robbery, which was committed a few hours previous to this time, had not reached the house of Bixbee, and the visits of the strangers excited no particular attention.

It appeared, on further investigation, that the man came from Stamford, Connecticut, on the night when they made their appearance in Norwalk. At Stamford the men endeavored to hire a horse and wagon of Mr. Thomas Brown. They were not allowed to do so, but they were permitted to take them unless they would leave with him the full value of his property.

The men declined to do this, and they walked to Norwalk. According to the statements of a livery stable keeper at that place, one of the men came to him late in the evening, and asked for a horse and wagon to convey him to Stamford—a distance of about eight miles. The bargain had been made when the robbers left the stable, and it was intended to go to Stamford also. The man did not appear to know each other; but became acquainted and agreed to go together. The stable keeper proposed to furnish a driver for them, but one of the men said that would not do; he would convey them in his own wagon, and would place in the wagon, and there would be no room for a driver. Finally, the livery man agreed to let the two have their way on payment of \$10, and on promising that the horse should be returned to him early in the morning. The men fulfilled their bargain.

They are now at the Norwalk House, in custody. These curious facts have induced the persons who are acquainted with them to believe that a clue to the robbery has certainly been obtained, and that in all probability the two men, who are described as well dressed and intelligent, are the robbers. This is the theory; Coeob is the place where it is believed the robbers left the train, and that is about three miles from Stamford, and the robbers could, it is urged, have walked that distance with the stolen property. From Stamford, properly the theory is, the money, &c., was taken to Flax Hill.

It is quite possible that all these circumstances will be explained; or if they are not, that this method was taken by the thieves or confederates to direct attention while the men who have the money effect their escape.

The money, notes, bonds, &c., carried away by the robbers, belonged principally, we hear, to bankers and business men of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and to their correspondents and agents. The latest proposition of the robbers in currency notes, and many of these notes, it will be interesting to the public to learn, had just been issued by the Treasury Department, and did not contain the signatures of the officers of the banks, in one or two of the New England States, to which the notes were to be sent.

The amounts which were in the safes of the Adams Express Company and one other company, on the night of the robbery, are unofficially stated to have been nearly as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Washington safe (\$275,000), Baltimore safe (\$100,000), Philadelphia safe (\$100,000), New York safe (\$150,000), Total (\$675,000).

All this money was not taken. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The two men who were in Tristram's house are now proved to have been connected with the robbery.

Some burglars' tools, a gold watch that was in one of the safes, and other property, of what amount is not reported, was found in their possession.

Later—All the Gold Recovered. Since the above has been put in type, we learn that four of the thieves have been arrested, and that \$250,000, including all of the bullion, has been recovered.

The Very Latest. From the New York Herald. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Henry Sanford, connected with Adams' Express Company, accompanied by Officer Rogers, of the Eleventh precinct, proceeded to the residence of Justice Shandley, No. 167 Henry street, and called him out of bed.

During a conversation with Mr. Sanford stated that he had received information to the effect that a large amount of the money stolen from the Express Company's safes on the Boston train, on Saturday night, was secreted in the house of John B. Barnore, No. 100 Division street. The

Judge accordingly dressed himself, and, at that unseasonable hour, proceeded to the Essex Market Court and took Mr. Sanford's affidavit.

The latter deposed that on the night of the 6th instant the following property, belonging to the Express Company, was stolen in the State of Connecticut:—\$40,000 in gold coin; \$50,000 in United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness; \$150,000 in national bank and treasury notes; and gold watches and chains, and other jewelry, to the value of \$5,000. On this affidavit the judge issued a search warrant, and accompanied Mr. Sanford and Officer Rogers to Barnore's house, which they searched, and found concealed therein \$376,571,560 in unissued national bank notes, \$34,567 in national bank notes, signed, and gold bills valued at \$280—amounting in all to \$113,762. The money was taken in charge, and Barnore was arrested. He was then taken yesterday taken before Justice Shandley, and committed for examination. From the information at hand it appears that Gus Tristram, as he is familiarly called, who is no stranger to our most experienced officers, was arrested at Norwalk, Conn., as being a principal in the express robbery. He is a brother of Mrs. Barnore, in whose house, in Division street, the money was found. On reaching Norwalk, after the robbery, Gus Tristram employed his cousin, Tristram, to take charge of a box of money, and he safely deposited in the house of his (Gus') sister, No. 100 Division street. For this service Tristram received twenty-five dollars, and on returning to Norwalk he was arrested. He was then induced to make a confession, and told who had employed him to bring the money to New York, and what remuneration he received for doing so. Thomas Clark, also well known to the police, was likewise arrested in New York, and the parties are in prison awaiting an examination.

Since the robbery occurred, Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detectives Elder and Woodridge have been making an investigation which may result in further arrests and the recovery of more of the missing money.

ARREST OF TWO OF THE SUPPOSED ROBBERS IN NORWALK, CONN.

From the New Haven Journal, January 10. Yesterday afternoon Assistant Superintendent Spooner, of Bridgeport, accompanied by S. B. Bearse, Esq., and Sheriff Barnum, of the same place, proceeded to Norwalk, where they were engaged in the robbery of the express notes on the Saturday night train, and found on examination, after the arrest, that they had got the right fellows. The manner in which the arrest came about is as follows:—On Saturday evening three men called at the hotel in Stamford and registered their names, two of them as Lockwood and the other as Clark. Their actions towards each other at first, so far as observed, were those of strangers, but they were supposed to be acquainted.

They had been there but a short time when one of them desired to hire a conveyance to go to Norwalk, but he did not wish to have a driver accompany him, saying that he was going to take some conveyance, and there would not be room. Being a stranger, the liveryman would not let the fellow have the conveyance unless he sent a driver with it, notwithstanding he was offered ten dollars for it. After the failure to hire a conveyance the fellows were seen to go for the first time to hold a conversation with each other. They remained all night at Stamford, and the next morning took the train and went to Norwalk. While at Stamford their presence and appearance were such as to excite the curiosity of the citizens that they "wouldn't wonder if these fellows were the ones that robbed the express." On arriving in Norwalk they hired a conveyance and went upon the hill back of the village to an old shoemaker's, named Tristram, who is an uncle of Clark's. Here they stopped over night, and returned to the village the next day (Monday). On Monday morning the old man Tristram came down with a bundle which appeared to be a heavy box. He refused to have checked, and was also scrupulously careful to keep in his hands all the while on his way to New York, where he took it. In Norwalk also the appearance of the three fellows was such as to excite the curiosity of the citizens at Norwalk and the suspicions connected with them coming to the ears of Superintendent Spooner yesterday, he went over, with the three gentlemen named above, and reconnected a liveryman, and then the two fellows, as we stated, Clark in the meantime, had absented himself and escaped arrest. He was formerly a substitute broker, and a nephew of Tristram, who had heretofore been supposed to be a perfectly upright man. On the persons of the two men were found a gold watch, some money, and a few other articles which were in the safes at the time they were robbed, so that their identification is complete.

The two men who were arrested have the appearance of being Englishmen. They were put in the lockup at Norwalk, and will be brought over to Bridgeport this morning and put in jail for safe keeping. The old man Tristram went with Mr. Spooner yesterday afternoon to New York, to show him what he had done with the bundle, and to inform him with whom he left it, so that there is a fair probability that some treasure will be recovered, and it also seems most probable that Clark will soon be secured. The bundle which Tristram took to New York, from the robbery, was, it is supposed to have contained some of the gold.

No further information concerning this remarkable affair has reached us, but we hope in a few days to be able to lay before our readers some very interesting details of the robbery as effected, and where the robbers entered and left the train, with other items of interest.

Ship News.

New York, January 11.—The steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown January 1, with the California passengers of December 15, has arrived here.

Boston, Jan. 11.—The brig P. Z. Carter, Capt. Atherton, from Philadelphia, for Portland, with coal, went ashore on Duxbury beach, on Monday night. The vessel bilged and filled with water. The crew were all saved.

Boston, Jan. 11.—The Canada arrived here at 10:30 this morning. Her mail will be due in Philadelphia on Friday morning.

Murder near Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, January 11.—Henry H. Dunne, coal operator and Superintendent of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was brutally murdered by three men last night, about seven o'clock, while on his way home to Pottsville. The murder was committed on the public highway, about two miles from Pottsville. No arrests have yet been made. Mr. Dunne was an accomplished gentleman, and a universal favorite with every one. His death causes the most intense excitement all through the country.

Large Fire in Binghamton, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., January 11.—The stores of Lowell Harding, Howell Brothers, R. H. Hall & Co., and Finch & Roe were burned this morning. Hall's loss is \$18,000, insured for \$13,000; French & Roe's loss, \$8,000, insured for \$7,000; Horton's loss \$4,000, insured for \$2,000; Harding's loss \$3,500, insured for \$2,000. The total loss, including buildings, is \$52,000, with an insurance of \$36,000.

THE FENIAN

Eight Day's Proceedings of the Convention—The Charges Against the Senators Sustained, and they Expelled—New Constitution Adopted—Mr. Killian's Remarks on Gen. Sweeney Cried Down—Titles of President and Senator Abolished—Col. John O'Mahony Elected Head Centre for 1866.

From the New York Papers of to-day. Since the meeting of the Fenian Convention at Clinton Hall the delegates have effected little until yesterday. Mr. Roberts and his fellow Senators were expelled by vote of the Convention, and pronounced unworthy of any longer holding a position in the Fenian ranks. A new constitution was introduced by the Committee on Constitution. By it the title of President is abolished, and that of Head Centre substituted. The Executive Council is abolished, and a Central Council of five men was elected to aid and assist the Head Centre. This is bringing the matter back to its original simple state, as all such bodies must be. The House was reorganized, and the organization is adopted, and that of the malcontent Senators is rejected, but not with the significance we apply to it, but simply meaning a meeting of delegates convened to discuss the affairs of the Fenian body. The constitution, with some few amendments, was adopted, and Colonel John O'Mahony was appointed Head Centre for the year 1866.

The names of the Senators expelled were:—W. R. Roberts; James Gibbons, Philadelphia; Michael L. Conlin, Chicago; J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; P. O'Rourke, New York city; P. Bannon, Louisville, Ky.; W. Sullivan, Tiffin, O.; William Fleming, Patrick J. Meehan, and Edward L. Cary. By a subsequent resolution of the House Mr. Daly, of Indiana, was also expelled from the Brotherhood.

The chair was taken at the appointed time by the Speaker, Mr. Corbett, of Syracuse. After the reading of the journal by the Clerk, the prosecution of the malcontent Senators was proceeded with. Evidence of a most conclusive nature was produced to prove that the charges that ruffianism had been recently removed from the headquarters of the F. B. were false. Various other charges were rebutted on the most incontestable evidence, and at 12 o'clock the investigation closed. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the ten malcontent Senators be expelled from their position and expelled from the organization. The thanks of the Convention were voted to B. F. Milten, S. J. Meany, and P. A. Sinnott, the only Senators who remained true to the interests of the organization to the last. Speeches were made by prominent members upon the past, present, and future prospects and policy of the organization. Several resolutions of an important nature were referred to the various committees.

MR. KILLIAN AND GENERAL SWEENEY.

Mr. B. Moran Killian replied at some length, and alluded to General Sweeney's project of invading Canada, not Ireland. Mr. Killian made some remarks to the effect that General Sweeney's reputation rested on an armless sleeve.

Mr. Killian was received with disapprobation, and called on Mr. Killian to apologize, which he did by stating that he meant nothing offensive to General Sweeney; that he simply used the expression in debate. Whatever General Sweeney's standing may be as a soldier, he has an honorable military reputation, and a long arm in Mexico, and in Sheridan's remarkable campaigns he raised himself to the high position of Brevet Major General.

MR. O'Rourke REFUSES TO APPEAR.

The Committee that waited on Mr. O'Rourke reported that he did not acknowledge the legality of the Fenian Convention, and that he would not appear. Mr. O'Rourke refused to appear, and the Committee decided to proceed without him.

A REPENTANT DELEGATE.

An Indiana delegate, who at first refused to attend the convention, and who was subsequently elected, has repented of his conduct, and has resigned his position.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Several minor speakers occupied the House after recess until the Committee on Constitution reported. Mr. Billings read the constitution, and by a vote of 100 to 50 it was decreed that each section be taken *seriatim*. This occupied the House the whole evening, and the session was protracted until 8 o'clock.

Though there was much hairsplitting on several resolutions, very few substantial changes were made in the one produced by the Committee. On the whole it was a simple form, and became an unaltered body much better than the forms of regular constitutional governments. It annulled the terms President and Secretary, and the Fenian Brotherhood should be governed by a Head Centre, and that five men should be appointed as Central Council to aid him in his deliberations and in the discharge of his duties. That the Fenian Congress, composed of delegates hold an annual session, to commence on the Fourth of July in each year. That the Congress alone have the power of impeaching and trying the Head Centre.

Wise provisions were also made regarding financial matters, so that no single individual could have sole control of the funds. The new constitution tended as much as possible to restore the Brotherhood to its original simplicity of action and organization. At the finishing of the reading of the constitution, the Treasurer proposed and seconded that John O'Mahony be appointed Head Centre for the year 1866. He was unanimously elected. The whole House rose and called for three cheers for their old, tried, and proved Head Centre. All the members responded in the most enthusiastic manner.

We subjoin the remarks made by the Committee on Finance, which they appended to their report:—In conclusion, your committee beg leave to say that, after a careful and thorough examination of the books and vouchers of the Secretary of the Treasury, they have found them in every respect correct, and systematically and admirably kept. The charge of extravagance made against the Treasurer by General Sweeney, and some few special appropriations of small amounts made by the Senate.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton steady at 50c; for Middling Flour is unchanged; State, \$7.25; Ohio, \$5.40; Western, \$7.00; Wheat, \$1.25; Corn, \$1.00; Sugar, \$11.00; Coffee, \$22.00; Gold, \$142.25; Whisky steady at \$2.25.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Railroad Case. SUPREME COURT AT NEW YORK—Justice Hall.—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. the Catawissa Railroad Company and the Western Central Railroad Company, of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, of the States of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, in equity.

This is an application for an injunction. The bill sets forth:— 1. That by acts of Assembly, etc., there was created and now exist, the two corporations, complainants respectively, with all the powers and privileges by law conferred.

2. That, in pursuance of lawful authority, the railroad authorized to be built by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company has been leased by them to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the said road has been finished and put in public use from its termination at the city of Philadelphia to the city of New York.

3. That in pursuance of an act of Assembly of March 21, 1851, and of the due performance of all things thereby required, there was created the corporation whose powers, etc., are now vested in the Catawissa Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges by the said act, and all supplements thereto conferred, and the said company, in pursuance thereof, said Company contracted and have in public use a railway commencing at Milton, in the State of Pennsylvania, and terminating at Philadelphia, and connecting at Milton with the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

4. That the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and the said Catawissa Railroad Company, in pursuance of an act of Assembly of March 21, 1851, and of the due performance of all things thereby required, there was created the corporation whose powers, etc., are now vested in the Western Central Railroad Company, with all the powers, etc., by said acts granted and conferred.

5. That by act of Assembly, April 2, 1859, there was created a corporation now called the Western Central Railroad Company, with all the powers, etc., by said acts granted and conferred.

6. That by an act of May 20, 1857, there was created a corporation called the "Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company," with all the powers, etc., by said acts granted and conferred.

7. That the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and the said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, in pursuance of an act of Assembly of March 21, 1851, and of the due performance of all things thereby required, there was created the corporation whose powers, etc., are now vested in the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges by the said act, and all supplements thereto conferred, and the said company, in pursuance thereof, said Company contracted and have in public use a railway commencing at Milton, in the State of Pennsylvania, and terminating at Philadelphia, and connecting at Milton with the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

8. That the said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, in pursuance of an act of Assembly of March 21, 1851, and of the due performance of all things thereby required, there was created the corporation whose powers, etc., are now vested in the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges by the said act, and all supplements thereto conferred, and the said company, in pursuance thereof, said Company contracted and have in public use a railway commencing at Milton, in the State of Pennsylvania, and terminating at Philadelphia, and connecting at Milton with the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

9. That the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and the said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, in pursuance of an act of Assembly of March 21, 1851, and of the due performance of all things thereby required, there was created the corporation whose powers, etc., are now vested in the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges by the said act, and all supplements thereto conferred, and the said company, in pursuance thereof, said Company contracted and have in public use a railway commencing at Milton, in the State of Pennsylvania, and terminating at Philadelphia, and connecting at Milton with the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

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